

THE TRI-WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH.

VOL. 7.

FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY, JUNE 28, 1858.

N. 122.

THE TRI-WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH
WILL BE PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, AND FRIDAY,
BY A. G. HODGES,
STATE PRINTER,
AT THREE DOLLARS PER ANNUM, payable in advance.

THE WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH, a large monthly sheet is published every Tuesday morning at TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM, in advance.

Our terms for advertising, either in the Tri-Weekly or Weekly Commonwealth, will be as liberal as in any of the newspapers published in the west.

All letters upon business should be *posted* to insure attention.

LAW BOOKS AND BLANKS,
FOR SALE
AT COMMONWEALTH OFFICE.

BOOKS.
MONROE & HABLAN'S DIGEST OF THE DECISIONS OF THE COURT OF APPEALS.
2 vols. Price, \$12 00

KENTUCKY CODES OF PRACTICE,
1 vol. Price, 3 50

REVISED STATUTES OF KENTUCKY,
1 vol. Price, 5 00

DEBATES OF THE CONVENTION,
1 vol. Price, 3 00

GUIDE TO JUSTICES, CLERKS, SHERIFFS,
etc., by JOHN C. HERNDON,
1 vol. Price, 3 00

ACTS OF THE LEGISLATURE OF KY.—
Session 1855 and 1856—2 vols. Price, 3 00

THE GENERAL ACTS OF SESSIONS 1855 and
1856—1 pamphlet form. Price, 1 00

THE GENERAL ACTS OF SESSIONS 1853 and
1854—bound in leather. Price, 1 50

B. MONROE'S REPORTS—The 15th, 16th & 17th vols.
of Ben. Monroe's Reports. \$5 per volume.

LOUGHBOROUGH'S DIGEST OF THE STATUTES,
1 vol. Price, 3 00

HON. GEO. ROBERTSON'S SPEECHES—*The American Party, its Principles, its Objects, and its Hopes.* 1 pamphlet. Price—10 cts.

HON. GARRETT DAVIS' SPEECHES. Pamphlet. Price—5 cts.

BLANKS,
BLANKS FOR COUNTY COURT JUDGES of all kinds.
Price—60cts per quire.

JUSTICES' BLANKS—WARRANTS AND EXECUTIONS.
Price—60cts per quire.

CONSTABLE'S SALE NOTICE'S, REPLEVIN BONDS &c.
Price—60cts per quire.

SHERIFF'S REPLEVIN BONDS. Price—60 cts per quire.

CIRCUIT CLERK'S EXECUTIONS. Price—60cts per quire.

BLANK CHECKS, on Branch Bank of Kentucky, a Frankfort, and Farmers' Bank of Kentucky.—Price—\$1 per quire.

BLANK DEEDS. Price—\$1 per quire.

Orders from a distance for any of the above will be forwarded by mail, and if desired to be forwarded by mail, the postage will be pre-paid upon the condition that it be refunded by the person ordering the article to be sent by mail.

HORN & METCALFE,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
FRANKFORT KY.

LYSANDER HORN and JAS. P. METCALFE, have formed a partnership for the practice of law and the collection of claims. Attention is directed to them who will receive prompt attention. Office the same occupied by Judge Hord, on St. Clair street, April 28, 1858.

LAW CARD.

H. F. SIMRALL & J. TEVIS.
COUNSELLORS AND ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

Office on Jefferson Street, opposite Court House. (April 23, 1858—tf.)

FRANKLIN GORIN. A. M. GAZLAV.
GORIN & GAZLAV,
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

REFERENCES.
MESSRS. JAS. TRADE & CO.; GARVIN, BELL & CO.; McDowell, Young & Co.; HUGHES & HUTCHISON; LOW & WHITNEY; JAS. E. BREED, Esq.; HAYS, CRAIG & CO.; CARTHET, MORSE, TRIGG; WILSON, STARKER & SMITH; CASSIDY, HOPKINS, CURD & WILSON; ABEL & HALEY; CURD & CO. (Aug. 17, 1857—tf.)

JOHN FLOURNOY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, Notary Public,
DEVONITE TO THE
COMMERCIAL & ADMIRALTY PRACTICE,
ST. LOUIS, MO.

COLLECTIONS in all parts of Missouri and Illinois attempted to, prompt remittances made, correspondence solicited, and information cheerfully given.

REFERS, BY PERMISSION, TO
THEO. PARSONS, L. L. D., Professor of Law, Cambridge, Mass., and
JAMES MCGRATH, Brother, Merchants, St. Louis.

CARLTON, MCGRATH & CO., Merchants, St. Louis. HON. JNO. F. RYLAND, Judge Supreme Court of Mo. HAYWOOD, CROW & CO., Merchants, St. Louis. BUCKNER, HALL & CO., Merchants, Cincinnati, Ohio. Sept. 9, 1857—tf.

FRANK B. BEDFORD,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
VERSAILLES, KENTUCKY.
Dec. 1, 1856—tf.

ROB'T J. BRECKINRIDGE,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW,
LEXINGTON, KY.

OFFICE on Shortstreet between Limestone and Upperstreets. (May 23, 1856—tf.)

THOMAS A. MARSHALL,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
FRANKFORT, KY.

HAVING removed to Frankfort and resumed the practice of Law, will attend punctually to the practice of the law, and to such engagements as he may make in other Courts conveniently accessible. He will also give opinions and advice, and, in cases stated in writing, or on record, present his opinions, and will promptly attend to all communications relating to the business above described, and may at all times, except when absent on business, be found in Frankfort.

March 20, 1857—tf.

T. WALL. JOHN W. FINNELL,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
COVINGTON, KY.

OFFICE, THIRD STREET, OPPOSITE SOUTH END CITY HALL. W. & F. practice in the Courts of Kenton, Campbell, Grant, Boone, and Nicholas, and the Court of Appeals at Frankfort. May 15, 1858—tf.

WALL & FINNELL,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
COVINGTON, KY.

OFFICE, THIRD STREET, OPPOSITE SOUTH END CITY HALL. W. & F. practice in the Courts of Kenton, Campbell, Grant, Boone, and Nicholas, and the Court of Appeals at Frankfort. May 15, 1858—tf.

W. H. M'HENRY.
M. D. & W. H. M'HENRY,
ATTORNEYS AND LAND AGENTS,
DES MOINES, IOWA.

PROPOSE to practice in the various Courts of Polk County, and in the Supreme Court of Iowa, and the U. S. Circuit Court.

They have also established a General Agency for the transaction of all manner of business connected with Land Titles.

They will enter Lands, Investigate Titles, buy and sell Land, and invest money on the best terms and on the most profitable basis.

They will enter Land in Kansas and Nebraska Territories, if an amount sufficient to justify a visit to that country is offered.

The author parties having been engaged extensively in business, and the law in the Courts of Kentucky for nearly thirty years, and the Junior having been engaged in the Land Business in Iowa for eight years past, during which time he has made actual survey of a large portion of Polk and adjoining counties, they feel confident they will be able to give a satisfactory account of all business entrusted to them.

They will enter Land with Water and Money, upon actual inspection of the premises, and will buy and sell Land, and Commission, upon a careful investigation of the same, and set up a General Agency.

They will enter Land in Kansas and Nebraska Territories, if an amount sufficient to justify a visit to that country is offered.

They will enter Land with Water and Money, upon actual inspection of the premises, and will buy and sell Land, and Commission, upon a careful investigation of the same, and set up a General Agency.

They will enter Land with Water and Money, upon actual inspection of the premises, and will buy and sell Land, and Commission, upon a careful investigation of the same, and set up a General Agency.

They will enter Land with Water and Money, upon actual inspection of the premises, and will buy and sell Land, and Commission, upon a careful investigation of the same, and set up a General Agency.

They will enter Land with Water and Money, upon actual inspection of the premises, and will buy and sell Land, and Commission, upon a careful investigation of the same, and set up a General Agency.

They will enter Land with Water and Money, upon actual inspection of the premises, and will buy and sell Land, and Commission, upon a careful investigation of the same, and set up a General Agency.

They will enter Land with Water and Money, upon actual inspection of the premises, and will buy and sell Land, and Commission, upon a careful investigation of the same, and set up a General Agency.

They will enter Land with Water and Money, upon actual inspection of the premises, and will buy and sell Land, and Commission, upon a careful investigation of the same, and set up a General Agency.

They will enter Land with Water and Money, upon actual inspection of the premises, and will buy and sell Land, and Commission, upon a careful investigation of the same, and set up a General Agency.

They will enter Land with Water and Money, upon actual inspection of the premises, and will buy and sell Land, and Commission, upon a careful investigation of the same, and set up a General Agency.

They will enter Land with Water and Money, upon actual inspection of the premises, and will buy and sell Land, and Commission, upon a careful investigation of the same, and set up a General Agency.

They will enter Land with Water and Money, upon actual inspection of the premises, and will buy and sell Land, and Commission, upon a careful investigation of the same, and set up a General Agency.

They will enter Land with Water and Money, upon actual inspection of the premises, and will buy and sell Land, and Commission, upon a careful investigation of the same, and set up a General Agency.

They will enter Land with Water and Money, upon actual inspection of the premises, and will buy and sell Land, and Commission, upon a careful investigation of the same, and set up a General Agency.

They will enter Land with Water and Money, upon actual inspection of the premises, and will buy and sell Land, and Commission, upon a careful investigation of the same, and set up a General Agency.

They will enter Land with Water and Money, upon actual inspection of the premises, and will buy and sell Land, and Commission, upon a careful investigation of the same, and set up a General Agency.

They will enter Land with Water and Money, upon actual inspection of the premises, and will buy and sell Land, and Commission, upon a careful investigation of the same, and set up a General Agency.

They will enter Land with Water and Money, upon actual inspection of the premises, and will buy and sell Land, and Commission, upon a careful investigation of the same, and set up a General Agency.

They will enter Land with Water and Money, upon actual inspection of the premises, and will buy and sell Land, and Commission, upon a careful investigation of the same, and set up a General Agency.

They will enter Land with Water and Money, upon actual inspection of the premises, and will buy and sell Land, and Commission, upon a careful investigation of the same, and set up a General Agency.

They will enter Land with Water and Money, upon actual inspection of the premises, and will buy and sell Land, and Commission, upon a careful investigation of the same, and set up a General Agency.

They will enter Land with Water and Money, upon actual inspection of the premises, and will buy and sell Land, and Commission, upon a careful investigation of the same, and set up a General Agency.

They will enter Land with Water and Money, upon actual inspection of the premises, and will buy and sell Land, and Commission, upon a careful investigation of the same, and set up a General Agency.

They will enter Land with Water and Money, upon actual inspection of the premises, and will buy and sell Land, and Commission, upon a careful investigation of the same, and set up a General Agency.

They will enter Land with Water and Money, upon actual inspection of the premises, and will buy and sell Land, and Commission, upon a careful investigation of the same, and set up a General Agency.

They will enter Land with Water and Money, upon actual inspection of the premises, and will buy and sell Land, and Commission, upon a careful investigation of the same, and set up a General Agency.

They will enter Land with Water and Money, upon actual inspection of the premises, and will buy and sell Land, and Commission, upon a careful investigation of the same, and set up a General Agency.

They will enter Land with Water and Money, upon actual inspection of the premises, and will buy and sell Land, and Commission, upon a careful investigation of the same, and set up a General Agency.

They will enter Land with Water and Money, upon actual inspection of the premises, and will buy and sell Land, and Commission, upon a careful investigation of the same, and set up a General Agency.

They will enter Land with Water and Money, upon actual inspection of the premises, and will buy and sell Land, and Commission, upon a careful investigation of the same, and set up a General Agency.

They will enter Land with Water and Money, upon actual inspection of the premises, and will buy and sell Land, and Commission, upon a careful investigation of the same, and set up a General Agency.

They will enter Land with Water and Money, upon actual inspection of the premises, and will buy and sell Land, and Commission, upon a careful investigation of the same, and set up a General Agency.

They will enter Land with Water and Money, upon actual inspection of the premises, and will buy and sell Land, and Commission, upon a careful investigation of the same, and set up a General Agency.

They will enter Land with Water and Money, upon actual inspection of the premises, and will buy and sell Land, and Commission, upon a careful investigation of the same, and set up a General Agency.

They will enter Land with Water and Money, upon actual inspection of the premises, and will buy and sell Land, and Commission, upon a careful investigation of the same, and set up a General Agency.

They will enter Land with Water and Money, upon actual inspection of the premises, and will buy and sell Land, and Commission, upon a careful investigation of the same, and set up a General Agency.

They will enter Land with Water and Money, upon actual inspection of the premises, and will buy and sell Land, and Commission, upon a careful investigation of the same, and set up a General Agency.

They will enter Land with Water and Money, upon actual inspection of the premises, and will buy and sell Land, and Commission, upon a careful investigation of the same, and set up a General Agency.

They will enter Land with Water and Money, upon actual inspection of the premises, and will buy and sell Land, and Commission, upon a careful investigation of the same, and set up a General Agency.

They will enter Land with Water and Money, upon actual inspection of the premises, and will buy and sell Land, and Commission, upon a careful investigation of the same, and set up a General Agency.

They will enter Land with Water and Money, upon actual inspection of the premises, and will buy and sell Land, and Commission, upon a careful investigation of the same, and set up a General Agency.

They will enter Land with Water and Money, upon actual inspection of the premises, and will buy and sell Land, and Commission, upon a careful investigation of the same, and set up a General Agency.

They will enter Land with Water and Money, upon actual inspection of the premises, and will buy and sell Land, and Commission, upon a careful investigation of the same, and set up a General Agency.

They will enter Land with Water and Money, upon actual inspection of the premises, and will buy and sell Land, and Commission, upon a careful investigation of the same, and set up a General Agency.

They will enter Land with Water and Money, upon actual inspection of the premises, and will buy and sell Land, and Commission, upon a careful investigation of the same, and set up a General Agency.

They will enter Land with Water and Money, upon actual inspection of the premises, and will buy and sell Land, and Commission, upon a careful investigation of the same, and set up a General Agency.

They will enter Land with Water and Money, upon actual inspection of the premises, and will buy and sell Land, and Commission, upon a careful investigation of the same, and set up a General Agency.

They will enter Land with Water and Money, upon actual inspection of the premises, and will buy and sell Land, and Commission, upon a careful investigation of the same, and set up a General Agency.

They will enter Land with Water and Money, upon actual inspection of the premises, and will buy and sell Land, and Commission, upon a careful investigation of the same, and set up a General Agency.

They will enter Land with Water and Money, upon actual inspection of the premises, and will buy and sell Land, and Commission, upon a careful investigation of the same, and set up a General Agency.

They will enter Land with Water and Money, upon actual inspection of the premises, and will buy and sell Land, and Commission, upon a careful investigation of the same, and set up a General Agency.

They will enter Land with Water and Money, upon actual inspection of the premises, and will buy and sell Land, and Commission, upon a careful investigation

THE COMMONWEALTH.

"We clip the following sketch of a debate in the House of Lords in England, upon the aggressions upon American commerce, from the news by the Vanderbilt:

ENGLAND.—In the House of Lords on the evening of June 8, the following remarks were made on the subject of aggressions upon American commerce:

The Earl of Clarenden, who was occasionally very indistinctly heard in the gallery, wished to put a question to his noble friend opposite, the Secretary for Foreign Affairs, with reference to the subject to which the noble and learned lord (Brougham) had just alluded. He wished to know whether his noble friend could afford the House any information that might tend to allay the great uneasiness which had prevailed in the public mind during the last few days with reference to certain alleged proceedings on the part of British cruisers, and the preparations it was said the United States Government were making to prevent acts which they regarded as equivalent to that right of search which had never been conceded by the United States and which was looked upon in that country as a national insult. He (Lord Clarenden) believed that no information on the subject had yet been received in this country beyond certain *ex parte* statements which had been published in the United States, and the abstract of some correspondence which had been laid before the Congress by the President.

There was, therefore, no means of judging how far the cruisers of her Majesty had exceeded their instructions by stopping some American vessels which were engaged in the coasting trade, and by firing into others. He not only hoped, but expected, that it would be found there had been a great deal of exaggeration in the statements which had appeared on this subject, and he had no doubt that if his noble friend had received any information he would not hesitate to lay it before their lordships. At all events, his noble friend would probably inform their lordships whether he had had any communication from the United States Government on the subject, and in what state matters were. If, as he (Lord Clarenden) had no doubt was the case, no other or more stringent instructions had been sent out than those under which cruisers had been in the habit of acting, he felt assured that not only were there no grounds of quarrel between the two Governments, but that the irritation which would be justified if the statements which had been put forth were true would be but momentary.

There were no instructions of which he had any knowledge under which the commanders of British cruisers would be authorized to do what it was said had been done, and if they had exceeded their instructions Her Majesty's Government could have no hesitation in stating that that was the case. This was a question upon which, in his opinion, it was requisite that great forbearance should be exercised by both Governments (hear, hear), to prevent a state of things which neither of them would desire—an extension of the slave trade, or a rupture of political relations.

The United States Government were the first to declare the slave trade piracy, and he was therefore convinced that the President of the United States and his Government were no more desirous than were the Government of this country that that trade should be extended. It could not be concealed that vessels belonging to the United States had carried on the slave trade on the coast of Africa; and he did not see how, unless some right of search was given, the real nationality of the flag of suspected vessels could be ascertained. (Hear, hear.)

Such a right had been admitted by all maritime nations for their common protection, without it the most atrocious deeds might be perpetrated and yet remain unpunished. But the possession of such a right was a very different thing from the exercise of it. He was certain that no officer commanding a British cruiser, whatever his suspicions might be, would exercise the right of searching an American vessel if he was really convinced that it was *bona fide* American. (Hear, hear.)

We were as proud as the Americans were of the honor and independence of our flag, and just as determined to protect it whenever protection was lawfully claimed and could be legitimately given, (hear, hear); but we should consider our flag tarnished if it were made a cover for nefarious transactions such as he had referred to; and, so far from finding fault with any foreign power which should interpose to prevent the perpetration of such offences we should rather be obliged to them for their interference. (Hear, hear.)

He did not think the American Government would differ from us on that point, and he therefore hoped that both Governments would calmly consider the matter, and continuing to entertain toward each other friendly feelings and sentiments of mutual respect, come to some good understanding on the subject. He wished to ask his noble friend whether any later communications on this subject had passed between Her Majesty's Government and the Government of the United States, and whether anything had occurred to justify the apprehensions which had been entertained? (Hear, hear.)

The Earl of Malmesbury—I am extremely glad that a noble friend opposite has prefaced his question with the judicious language which he has used on this subject. It is of great advantage in a moment of difficulty, when a difference arises between this and any other country, that an eminent member of the opposition should rise in his place and express sentiments and views like those to which my noble friend has just given utterance. I am not in a position to give the House any ascertained information upon this subject. Up to this time our information has in a great measure been derived from *ex parte* statements made on the side of the American Government. If these are correctly reported, and proven to have really taken place as described by the American Government, certainly Her Majesty's Government are not prepared to justify them. (Hear, hear.)

I trust that a great deal of exaggeration has taken place in the descriptions I have seen, though at the same time I must confess I fear that some acts have been committed that are not justifiable either by international law or by the treaties that exist between this country and the United States. I am informed that on one occasion a body of men were landed from one of Her Majesty's ships on the coast of Cuba, though that is of course a Spanish question, which can only be incidentally mentioned when speaking with regard to America. Statements have also been made that considerable annoyance has been occasioned to American trading vessels lying at anchor at Havana from a system of rowing around those vessels, watching their cargoes taken out and taken in, exercising surveillance and espionage over them, and finally chasing them out to sea after they left the port. It has also been stated that many American ships in the Gulf have been brought to by our cruisers and searched.

Now, I say I have not the least idea whether these statements are correct or not, but these are the statements made, and your lordships know that international law nor the treaty of 1842 would justify us in taking such measures as these. I entirely agree with what my noble friend has said as to the American flag being constantly prostituted to cover the slave trade, and other illegal acts, and I think it is highly desirable that some agreements should be made between the two countries, by which it may be distinctly understood what proceedings ought to be taken by their officers respectively for effectually discovering the impositions to which I have alluded, and which will not be offensive to honest traders. (Hear, hear.) It is to that point I have directed the attention of the United States, and that no later than in a conversation which I had this morning with the American Minister, and I think I may say there has not been any great difference of views between us. (Hear, hear.)

After that conversation has been reported to the United States Government, after the delivery of the dispatch which I have written to Lord Napier, and after the orders which have been sent to our officers on those seas, I hope there will be no repetition of such acts as have been described to us, whether truly or not. (Hear, hear.) In these circumstances I feel that this country need re-

main under no apprehension that anything will occur to break the alliance that so happily exists between the two countries. (Hear, hear.)

The Earl of Hardwick said if any excess had been committed by any of the officers commanding in those seas, it was not in consequence of the instructions that they had received. (Hear, hear.)

Senator Bell.

The following is the letter of Senator Bell, in answer to the invitation to a Public Dinner in this city:

WASHINGTON CITY, June 17th, 1858.

"Gentlemen—I am deeply sensible of the friendly feelings manifested by your letter of invitation to a 'public dinner,' in which my name is flatteringly associated with that of the Hon. J. Crittenden. Nothing but imperative engagements, incident to the adjournment of Congress, compel me to forego an honor which, under other circumstances, would be accepted with peculiar satisfaction.

"The compliment is rendered doubly acceptable on another account. Among the names sub-

scribed to the invitation, I recognize many fa-

miliar to the whole country, as eminent in the various walks of life—some who have been

distinguished in the public service, others who

have given tone and direction to opinion, and others still, who have but recently stood in

comparatively political antagonism.

"When these various shades of opinion are thus blended together, and actuated by a com-

mon impulse in aiming at a common object, it

argues well for the success of the cause with

which they are identified. In the present posture

of public affairs no assurance is more auspicious,

than that such men should unite, animated by

the same patriotic inspiration, and act together

for that great end by which the country may be

redeemed from the rule of ultraism, the excesses

of party may be restrained, stagnant commerce

may be revived, and suffering industry pre-

pared.

"And it is especially gratifying that, in the pa-

triotic effort to bring back the government to its

ancient and honorable principles—an effort

which now begins to diffuse its moral influence

everywhere—that all merely sectional considera-

tions should be discarded, and the movement

should be impelled by a national impulse, shared

alike by North and South, East and West. It is

only by such a course, wisely and liberally pur-

sued, ignoring all narrow prejudices and exclu-

sive ideas that this work of redemption can be

consummated.

"Every patriot must see, wherever he may live,

under the broad shield of this Union, that the time

has come for a great moral revolution in the ad-

ministration of the government. All the national

interests have been slighted and neglected, as

if the prosperity of thirty millions of people

claimed no consideration. Improvement of riv-

ers and harbors upon which internal commerce

depends for its transit and security, have been

denied; the government is carried on by the use

or abuse of public credit; all practical legislation

has been refused, and at a time when every man

asks his neighbor, why this universal derange-

ment and stagnation of trade has come to pass,

neither the President nor his advisers have made

a recommendation or inquiry directed toward

relief. They have either stood still, or exerted their

administrative faculties for the domination of

party or the destruction of the Union.

"No wonder, then, the cry of 'change' has gone

forth, and that the people are raising up in their

own strength to demand it. The North and the

South have an equal stake in the result, and

whatever energies I can command shall be em-

ployed now, as heretofore, in restoring the gov-

ernment to its original purity, in strengthening the

bonds of union, and in promoting the moral and

material interests by which alone, as a nation, we can be made prosperous and happy.

"I am, with great respect, gentlemen,

"Yours ob't servt,

"JOHN BELL.

"Messrs. L. Bradish, W. M. M. Evans, A. C. Kings-

land, Simeon Draper, George Griswold, Joseph

Blunt, &c., &c."

AMERICANS, DUELING IN MEXICO.—A letter to

the *New Orleans Delta* from the city of Mexico says:

A duel came off on the morning of the 3d, be-

tween an American and an Englishman, and all

about our friend Colonel Pickett. The lat-

ter said that Pickett was no gentleman, and the

former said he was. So they fought at twenty

paces, with Colt's revolvers, firing six shots each;

but neither was hit.

We learn, also, that a *rencontre* had occurred

on the *Paseo*, the public drive of Mexico, between

an Englishman named Buchanan and Mr. John

Forsyth, Jr., son of the American Minister, the

circumstances of which, as detailed to us by a

gentleman who came from Mexico by the last

steamer, are as follows:

Young Forsyth repelled some offensive famili-

arity of the Englishman, to which the latter made

an insulting rejoinder, whereupon the former

made a demonstration at the Englishman, and a

collision took place. They were both mounted,

and the Englishman, who was both much the lar-

ger man and mounted upon a larger animal, rode

at and attempted to ride down young F., who

the while had lashed the Englishman with his

whip, finding he was no match for his adversary

on horseback, dismounted quickly, and handing

his rein to a bystander, challenged Buchanan to

align and fight him on foot. This Buchanan

aligned, and rode off. They met again after a while.

Upon the *rencontre a cheval* being renew-

ed, young Forsyth again dismounted, and draw-

ing his knife started at the Englishman, who pre-

cipitately fled. Forsyth after him, until a number

of gentlemen interfered and begged him to des-

ist. The *Paseo* was not a proper place for fight-

ing.

Those who know me and my nature need no

assurance under my hand that such calamities

are as irreconcilable with me as they are, in

this frantic incoherence, with one another.

But there is a great multitude who know me

through my writings, and who do not know me otherwise;

and I cannot bear that one of them should be

left in doubt, or hazard of doubt, through my

poorly shrinking from taking the unusual means

to which I now resort of circulating the truth.

I most solemnly declare then—and this I do

both in my own name and my wife's—that all the

late and recently whispered rumors touching the trouble

at which I have glanced are abominably false,

and that whoever repeats one of them after this

denial

THE COMMONWEALTH.

FRANKFORT.

THOMAS M. GREEN, Editor.

MONDAY, JUNE 28, 1858.

AUGUST ELECTION, 1858.

FOR CLERK OF THE COURT OF APPEALS,
HON. GEORGE R. MCKEE,
OF PULASKI COUNTY.

COUNTY NOMINATIONS.

FOR SHERIFF,
HARRY I. TODD.

FOR COUNTY COURT JUDGE,
JOHN M. HARLAN.

FOR COUNTY COURT CLERK,
ALEXANDER H. RENNICK.

FOR JAILER,
HARRY R. MILLER.

FOR COUNTY ATTORNEY,
JAMES MONROE.

FOR CORONER,
JOHN R. GRAHAM.

FOR ASSESSOR,
WILLIAM F. PARRENT.

FOR COUNTY SURVEYOR,
WILLIAM E. ARNOLD.

KEEP IT BEFORE THE PEOPLE.—Every one in the State should understand the many actions which disgraced the Democratic Legislature of Kentucky; therefore,

KEEP IT BEFORE THE PEOPLE that the last House of Representatives rejected McCorkle as Additional Clerk because he was an American, and preferred to elect an incompetent Democrat instead of a competent American; and that this legislation for the benefit of partisans cost the State more than \$1,000; and, moreover, the business of the State was retarded and bungled, and several acts never enacted were enrolled and placed upon the statute book, and some which were enacted were altered—and that all this was the result of the election of incompetent partisans Clerks; and that R. R. REVILL approves the conduct of the Democracy in that particular.

KEEP IT BEFORE THE PEOPLE, that the Democrats of the last Legislature voted to lease the Penitentiary to the *caucus* nominee of their party for \$4,000 per annum less than an American had offered for it, and other Democrats were willing and anxious to pay for it. And Mr. R. R. REVILL endorses their conduct in relation to the leasing of the State Prison, and approves of their attempt to virtually deprive the State of \$16,000 in order to enrich a favorite partisan, and joins in the denunciation of the American Senate because it was determined that the Democratic candidate for Keeper of the Penitentiary should pay as much for the lease as other men were able and ready to pay. Let the people decide whether or not a party shall be kept in power which exhibits so reckless a contempt for their interests, and so determined a spirit to use all the offices of the government for the promotion and reward of partisans.

KEEP IT BEFORE THE PEOPLE that when a bill was brought into the House of Representatives to apply the unexpended portion of a former appropriation for the extension and improvement of the Penitentiary to the construction of a sewer for the drainage of the Penitentiary yard of the constantly accumulating and nauseating filth—the immediate construction of which sewer had been strongly urged by the Commissioners of the Penitentiary and the Democratic Committee, as the most important sanitary improvement which could possibly be made, and when all parties were agreed as to the necessity of the sewer—that, under all these circumstances, a Democratic member moved to amend by delaying the commencement of the work for one year, for the avowed purpose of giving the *chance* of the job to the incoming Democratic Keeper. The want of the sewer was well known and admitted to be one of the principal causes of the ill-health of the inmates of the Prison, and in case of an epidemic the mortality which would probably result from the lack of facilities for removing the filth which is constantly and unavoidably accumulating would be frightful. Yet with those circumstances fully explained and repeatedly brought under their notice, the Democrats voted to permit the money necessary to construct the sewer to remain idle in the Treasury for another year, and to expose the inmates of the Penitentiary to the danger and horrors of disease and death, for the very laudable purpose of giving Mr. South the opportunity of making a little money out of the job. And R. R. REVILL upholds and endorses their legislation and motives of legislation upon this subject.

KEEP IT BEFORE THE PEOPLE, that the Democratic Senators of the Legislature endorsed the recommendation of the President for Congress to pass an involuntary Bankrupt Law applicable to Banks and Railroads and other State corporations, and that the convention which nominated REVILL also endorsed this doctrine so subversive of the rights of the States. That the Senate of Kentucky endorsed the doctrine that the Federal Government had the power to take these corporations from under the control and management of the States, and to place their effects in the hands of Federal commissioners to be administered upon them at the pleasure of Federal authorities, if, on the eve of a great financial crisis, when every thing was stagnant, they might be temporarily embarrassed; and, moreover, approved the policy of exercising that power. And Rankin R. REVILL endorses the votes and opinions of the Democratic convention and the Democratic Senators upon this subject.

KEEP IT BEFORE THE PEOPLE, that the present administration recommends the establishment of independent Sub-Treasuries in each State, and that the people be compelled to pay their taxes in specie; and that this is the doctrine of the Democratic party, and it is fair to presume that, obedient to the President and his cherished policy, the Democratic party will establish such a system in Kentucky as soon as they obtain complete political ascendancy in this State. And that R. R. REVILL upholds this Democratic principle.

KEEP IT CONSTANTLY BEFORE THE PEOPLE, that it is stated that the whole amount of the specie now held by the banks of England, France and Vienna is £50,000,000.

mulgated by the President, that majorities can place no restrictions upon their own will and passions which they cannot remove at pleasure; that constitutions are not binding upon majorities, but that majorities can make and unmake constitutions whenever and however they choose. The Democratic party of Kentucky endorse and approve this monstrous doctrine, which leaves the rights of the helpless minority, guaranteed by the constitution, at the mercy of the unscrupulous and capricious of the majority. And R. R. REVILL endorses all this, and is an advocate of the pernicious Democratic theory that majorities can annul contracts—for what is a constitution but a great contract, social and political, between the people forming a community, securing to each one certain specified rights and privileges?

Great Trial of Harvesters.

It has for some time been announced, that a trial of Reapers and Mowers would take place before the Kentucky State Agricultural Society, at some point easily accessible, during the harvest of the present season. And we now perceive that the place fixed upon is the farm of Col. Stephen Ormsby, about 9 miles from Louisville, on the L. & F. railroad, and the time—Wednesday and Thursday, June 30th, and July 1st.

One of the remarkable features of the progress of the last half dozen years, is the perfection to which sundry articles of agricultural machinery have been brought in this country. The example of the United States, indeed, has stimulated enterprise and inventive talent in this department of human industry, throughout Europe, till Great Britain, France, Germany, and even Russia, present the rare and noble picture of princes and courtiers turning their backs for the time upon the reigns of government, of soldiers thrusting their swords into the scabbard, merchants quiting their counting rooms, and manufacturers leaving their workshops, and all gazing with rapt admiration upon the precision and beauty with which the wheat drill seeds the land, the rapidity, evenness, and economy with which the two or four horses Mower cuts the ripened grain, the ease and regularity with which the portable steam engine, or the easily movable horse-power, operates the rapid Thresher and Separator that does the work of more than a score of men, and latterly, the gigantic strides of the Steam-Plow, that promises, in another half dozen years shall pass, not only to relieve the hands of man, but even to take the bit, the collar and the chain, from his noble and faithful companion, the horse. The United States, however, has been the great and leading theater of these wonderful improvements, and their most immediate scene is our own fertile and expansive West.

The trial to take place on Wednesday and Thursday next, will afford the people of all this part of Kentucky a fine opportunity to see the practical application of these implements, in the field. We learn by letter from the Secretary of the State Society, that quite a large number of machines have been entered, and that one of the most interesting and exciting scenes is anticipated that have ever been witnessed upon the harvest field in any land. No less than five machines will come into direct competition at the start, in three trials each—first as reapers, then as mowers, and finally as combined implements. These several machines embrace all the latest and best improvements, and are the most celebrated articles of their class. Following them, in the trial, will come several reapers, and several mowers, (not combined machines,) one of which is constructed upon a plan entirely new, and applies the principle of the circular saw to the cutting of grain. (We perceive in this machine the germ of a future *hemp-cutter*, which will be bound to succeed, and think our hemp growers will find it worth while to attend the trial simply for the purpose of seeing its mode of operation.) Altogether, the trial promises to be one of great interest and importance, and we are satisfied that our agricultural friends cannot do a more profitable day's work than to attend it.

The cars of all three of the railroad trains, we are informed, will stop at Col. Ormsby's farm, going down and coming up, to take in and put out passengers, both days of the trial.

IN BAD COMPANY.—We notice that Humphrey Marshall, of this State, addressed a political meeting in Philadelphia on the 15th. Senators Simmons, Cameron, Collamer, and other Black Republicans made speeches on the same occasion. Mr. Marshall seems to have cultivated a social, political, and Congressional intimacy with men of this type—*Lexington Statesman*.

We are credibly informed that Humphrey Marshall spent several days on the Susquehanna in very pleasant communion with Lord Napier and several other foreign ministers. Of course it will be said that Humphrey is in a league with these men to overthrow the government, and to have his native land deserted by the invading army of a foreign foe. We would not be surprised, if from the familiar intercourse which has passed between them, if Humphrey was at the bottom and the prime instigator of all the British outrages on our commerce.

THE amount of which the poor lunatics at Lexington were deprived by the carelessness and inefficiency of the Democratic Clerks of the House of Representatives, is exactly the same as that which the Democrats desired to virtually give to Mr. South, the incoming Keeper of the Penitentiary. We wonder if the two incidents have any connection with each other. The Democratic papers say that their party in the Legislature voted to expose the convicts in the Penitentiary to the dangers of disease in order to spite Zeb. Ward for offering a large sum for the Penitentiary that South was willing to give; we wonder if the Penitentiary affair had anything to do with the insane at Lexington. We think not, however, although the Superintendent is an American.

THE celebrated trotting mare Flora Temple has been purchased by Mr. William McDonald of Baltimore, for \$8,000. It is stated that her present owner offered to match her against Lance, two races, mile heats, best 3 in 5, in harness, and two mile heats, for \$5,000 each. There is considerable excitement in regard to these champions of the turf, and betting will be heavy if they are matched.

A GOOD OLD AGE.—We record the death to day of Rev. Zachariah Greene, at Hempstead, L. I., on the 21st. He was a soldier of the Revolution in early life, and became a soldier of the Cross after the battle of his country were fought. He died at the age of 99.

STOCK OF BULLION.—In the Times City Article it is stated that the whole amount of the specie now held by the banks of England, France and Vienna is £50,000,000.

From the Lexington Observer & Reporter.

Treason to Henry Clay.

The Kentucky Statesman charges Mr. Crittenden with treason to Henry Clay, because, in 1845, as it says, he preferred "old Rough and Ready" as the more available and the only available Whig candidate for the Presidency. We believe that Mr. Crittenden, like thousands of Mr. Clay's best friends, personal and political, presuming, from his repeated declarations and his position, that he would be unwilling again to be the Whig candidate for the Presidency, in his old age, after being supplanted by Harrison, and beaten by Polk; and apprehending that the Democrats had slandered him so cruelly and perseveringly that he could not be elected—united with the masses of the Whig party in the sentiment that Gen. Taylor, and he alone, could defeat the Democratic candidate, as he, sure enough, did. If this was "treachery to Henry Clay," multitudes of Whigs, perhaps more than half, were traitors.

And what did the leading Democrats of Fayette do? Gen. Taylor having announced that he was "a Whig, but not a d—d fool of a Whig," the Vice President of the United States, and other conspicuous Democrats, together with some Whigs, held a large meeting in our own Court House for the purpose of nominating the Hero of Buena Vista as the proper candidate for the crisis. And, although they were defeated, as intimated in the Statesman, by an overwhelming speech of Judge Robertson, who is now arraigned as the confederate of the traitor, yet they published a book urging Gen. Taylor as the "people's" candidate, and party candidates, and because Gen. Taylor had not been a political partisan, and could and ought to be elected!

Here are some "memories" for the Fayette organ of these same Democrats. Let it crack these nuts, before it strikes again at a Whig for daring to think as in Vice President said he thought, that Gen. Taylor was the available and most proper candidate for the Presidency in 1848. We did not think so—Judge Robertson did not think so—but many of Mr. Clay's friends, who had stuck to him against the world for a quarter of a century, did think so. And we now say, on authority, that Mr. Clay, on his death bed, told his son that Mr. Crittenden had not acted dishonorably towards him, and urged that son to be kind to him.

On these facts, what must all honorable men think of the last, and poorest, and vainest effort of the Statesman to blast an old and never flinching Whig, and seduce old line Whigs, to renounce him and their own faith, and that of Henry Clay; and become refugees in his old enemy's squatter and soon to be routed camp?

We may have to say much more on this subject, and it may be our unpleasant duty to revive some political memories that to some men will not be agreeable. We did not start this bygone, effete matter, and they that did stir it may regret their temerity. They and their motives are known, but they sadly miscalculate if they suppose that any Whig can be seduced from his party allegiance by such miserable trash. The Whigs and Americans understand too well the game that is being played by Democrats, who persecuted Henry Clay to his death, but who now turn to appropriate his fame and his memory to their own selfish ends, to be caught by it. It is a game that won't win no matter how skilfully played. But, for the present, enough.

GLANCY JONES AT HOME.—The Reading Gazette, leading Democratic paper in Berks county, alludes to Mr. Glancy Jones' free trade speech in Congress thus:

We do not intend to make any comments upon the position which Mr. Jones has here taken on the tariff question. It is his business, not ours, to explain to his constituents the honesty and consistency of the *peculiar line of policy* in which he is so well skilled, of being for and against a measure at the same time. We copy the above merely to show the tariff men of Berks county, to whose interests he solemnly pledged himself in 1850—and whose votes made up the pitifully small majority of 530 votes by which he was elected, or more properly speaking, escaped defeat—how he is redeeming his pledges. True Democrats may doubt whether it is exactly honorable or proper for the candidate of their party to be electioneering for support among the opposition party, under any circumstances, even though it may be thought the last resort to escape defeat. But having done so—having bargained for opposition votes, and given a tariff pledge as the consideration—for this is abundant and damning to show that Mr. Jones did—which would be the more honest course?—to keep his pledge, or break it?

It is very evident that Mr. Jones has two faces on this tariff question, one to wear at home, and the other for the latitudes of Washington. When he spoke as above reported, he did not wear the old face in which he wheeled the tariff men into his support eight years ago. But as soon as he returns home he will doubtless put it on again, and attempt a repetition of the same game notwithstanding the disguise he has by this time worn so firmly that it scarcely serves as a safe mask. He will do as he has repeatedly done before—promise anything to secure his re election to Congress. But that point gained, is it likely that he will suddenly change the whole course of his political life, and for once keep his promise? The religious revival which has spread far and wide over the country, was not very powerfully felt in Washington, and we have yet to hear that Mr. Jones was made one of its converts.

AN OLD JOKER.—If Mr. Buchanan were not heartless and careless with regard to the right and wants of the people, we could laugh at his jokes. In a recent message to Congress he said:

"The habit of extravagant expenditures, fostered by a large surplus in the Treasury, must now be corrected, or the country will be involved in serious financial difficulties."

This after running the expenses of the Government up to a hundred million, and the treasury empty. His facetious namesake, George Buchanan, never perpetrated a richer jest than that.

COURT OF APPEALS.

FRIDAY, JUNE 25, 1858.

CAUSES DECIDED.

Gilbert v. Herd, Clay; reversed.

Gibson v. Wilkerson, Casey; reversed.

Adams v. Wilson, Rockcastle; reversed in part.

Hughes v. Durham, Pulaski; affirmed.

Sanford v. Fennell, Kenton; affirmed.

Graham v. Tillford, Boyle; affirmed.

ORDERS.

Curd v. Eastham, Whitley; affirmed.

Eastham v. Snyder, Whitley; affirmed.

Green v. Brain, Fleming; affirmed.

Evry v. Overly, Fleming; affirmed.

Hornbuckle v. Murray, Fleming; affirmed.

McLain v. Stricklett, Fleming; affirmed.

Vickery v. Lanier, Wayne—were argued.

CAUSES DECIDED.

Saturday, June 25, 1858.

CAUSES DECIDED.

Gibson v. Wilkerson, Casey; reversed.

Adams v. Wilson, Rockcastle; reversed in part.

Hughes v. Durham, Pulaski; affirmed.

Sanford v. Fennell, Kenton; affirmed.

Graham v. Tillford, Boyle; affirmed.

ORDERS.

Sanders v. Bank Ky., Shelby; petition for re-hearing overruled.

Mitchell v. Rain, Fleming; affirmed.

Duke v. Stockton, Clinton; affirmed.

Patterson v. Ky. Iron Co., Greenup; affirmed.

Wilson v. Thompson, Mason; affirmed.

Willitt v. Mayville R. R. Co., Mason—were argued.

ORDERS.

Ohio River Co. v. Louder, Lewis; affirmed.

</div

PROSPECTUS
OF THE
GLASGOW FREE PRESS.

GLASGOW, KY., December 23, 1857.

Dear Sir.—Having disposed of our Printing Office in Elkhorn, KY., and removed to Glasgow with the view of permanently locating our purpose commencing the publication of a newspaper sometime during the month of February, to be entitled "THE GLASGOW FREE PRESS." It will be devoted to General News, Politics, Agriculture, and Sciences, News, and especially to the promotion and advancement of the local and general interests of the town and county, and those adjacent. No pains or exertion on our part will be intermitted to secure due consideration for local enterprises which are calculated to advance the general welfare of the community.

An earnest effort will be made to render it a valuable family newspaper, acceptable to all parties, combining a variety of interesting and instructive subjects, its contents having had considerable experience in the business, and being practically familiar with its mechanical duties, we indulge the hope that we shall be enabled to subserve the present interests to the best of the "FREE PRESS" will be to do.

At present, at the present time, may be said

very justly, to be in a chrysalis state. We do not de-

sign, in this Prospectus, to enter the domain of specu-

lation. It is not necessary to the present purpose, or

to define our political position. This will be done

very briefly, and concisely, by expressing the

principles and the precepts of Modern Democracy. We

regard the Democratic party, as now constituted, essen-

tially an alien party; and consider its aims and pur-

poses, as adverse to its organs, principles and aims,

and destined to be the administrative, predominant

with evil to the Union, in violation of the plain injunctions

of the early fathers, and disastrous to American

Nationality. We recognize in the "Address of the

American Party," promulgated at the Louisville Con-

vention, a position which we consider eminently

conservative, and peculiarly adapted to present exigencies.

We believe that in the fundamental principles of that organization may be found the panacea for

many, if not all the plagues, which have disorder-

ed our country, and cemented social strife, and which

it is in evident contemplation to aggravate by un-

wise and imprudent legislation.

Whilst we shall aim to be perfectly independent and

honest in the expression of our views of public men and measures, we shall not, in any way, be a party to

any party, or to the opinions of others, whose con-

ventions lead them to differ with us. It is the pecu-

liarity and the boast of American institutions, that they

secure to each and every one the "free and equal

rights of man." No other government

than this perfect freedom of opinion in the citizen

tolerated, or considered compatible with the dignity of

the State. Our whole system of government repose

upon this basis. Public opinion is here at once the

sovereign, the private privilege, too exalted, to claim an

appraisal of what we are entitled to claim for

ourselves. Hence the columns of the "FREE PRESS" will at all times be open to well written, courteous ar-

ticles, even though they may conflict with our individ-

ual opinions.

We invoke, to aid our enterprise, the support and

patronage of the citizens of Barren and surrounding

counties, and especially those whose opinions may har-

monize with our general principles.

We send you the enclosed, hoping that you may feel

inclined to give us the benefit of your influence, and will

procure us of subscribers in your locality, by the 1st

day of February, 1858.

TERMS.

The "FREE PRESS" will be published weekly, on new

and beautiful type, at the following rates:—

single copy, one year, (Invariably in ad-

vance,) \$2.00

To clubs of 10, and upwards, \$1.50

If any one procuring a club of ten subscribers, will

receive an extra copy.

SMITH & PARKER, Proprietors.

Jan. 28, 1858.

PROSPECTUS

OF THE

"CENTRAL KENTUCKIAN,"

PUBLISHED IN LEBANON, KY.

Lebanon, since the completion of the Railroad, con-

necting it with Louisville, is a point of interest to a large

section of the country. Those who are

abroad who are in want of information upon various

topics connected with it, such as the prices current,

facilities for doing and having business done here, &c.,

and the uses of the Railroad, will find the

public in large, that it is one of the most enterprising

and flourishing towns in the interior of the State, and

that it offers great inducements as a place of residence

to men of almost every honorable trade and profession.

To supply these wants, of people abroad and citizens at home, we have issued the "CENTRAL KENTUCKIAN,"

a paper devoted to the Commercial, Agricultural, Literary, and Moral welfare of the com-

munity in which it is circulated.

It is hoped that we shall be able, by attention to the

interest of all concerned, to supply a desideratum long

felt.

Citizens of Lebanon, and of Marion and surrounding

counties, to you, of whatever political party or religious

sect, we look for support—and the more liberal that is,

the more we shall be your friends, and for your

we are determined, if you will place in our hands

the means, to make the Central Kentuckian worthy of

your patronage.

To obtain this, however, we shall sacrifice inde-

pendence by pledging ourselves to no party.

yet are we prepared to neutrality in all cases. If we

are not capable of choosing our subject matter, and

of commenting upon all or any topic of public interest,

in a manner which shall be at once courteous and in-

formative, we ought not to come before you as Editors. To

be fair and just, of passing events—could critics of

public acts—and successful advocates of Truth, in the

light of our ambition.

TERMS.—\$1.50 advance; \$2.00 in six months. No

deduction made on clubs. Return the list of names

as soon as possible, as we shall issue the first number

within the 27th.

ODELL & MORSE,

LEBANON, Jan. 9, 1858. Editors and Publishers.

Farm and Negroes for Sale.

I WISH to rent the property lately occupied

by James E. Page, deceased, on the Cemetery

Hill. The dwelling house contains eleven

rooms, together with kitchen and out houses. Possession

given immediately. For particulars inquire of

T. S. & J. R. PAGE.

For Rent.

WE desire to rent the property lately occupied

by James E. Page, deceased, on the Cemetery

Hill. The dwelling house contains eleven

rooms, together with kitchen and out houses. Possession

given immediately. For particulars inquire of

T. S. & J. R. PAGE.

FRESH PEACHES.

LARGE AND EXTRA FINE LOT OF FRESH

Peaches in cans, at

April 23, 1858.

GEO. A. ROBERTSON.

CATALOGUE
OF THE
UNIVERSAL MASONIC
LIBRARY.

THE thirty volumes now stereotyped, embrace the following works, all of an approved and standard character.

Volume First—*Directory of Symbolical Masonry*, including the Royal Arch, by George Oliver, D. D.; 200 pages. *The Book of the Lodge, or Officers Manual*; by the same; 119 pages.

Volume Second—*Symbol of Glory*, by the same; 310 pages. *Principles of Masonry*, by William Hutchinson; 257 pages.

Volume Third—*Illustrations of Masonry*, by William Preston; 403 pages.

Volume Fourth—*Antiquities of Masonry*, by Oliver; 260 pages. *Masonic Discourses*, by Thaddeus Mason Hart; 176 pages.

Volume Fifth—*History of Freemasonry*, from 1649 to 1841; by Oliver; 157 pages. *Mirror for the Johanne Mason*, by the same; 110 pages. *Star in the East*, by the same; 91 pages.

Volume Sixth—*Disquisitions of Masonry*, by Wellins Calcott; 176 pages. *Masonic Manual*, by Rev. Jonathan Ashe; 251 pages.

Volume Seventh—*Revelations of a Square*, by Oliver; 224 pages. *History and Illustration of Freemasonry*, Anonymous; 91 pages.

Volume Ninth—*Constitution Grand Lodge, England*; by the same. *Grand Lodge, Grand Lodge, Grand Lodge*; 117 pages.

Volume Tenth—*Charitable Philosophy of Masonry*, by Oliver; 206 pages. *Signs and Symbols of Masonry*, by the same; 181 pages.

Volume Eleventh and Twelfth—*The Historical Landmarks of Masonry*, by Oliver; Two volumes; 425 and 450 pages.

Volume Thirteenth—*Stray Leaves from a Freemason's Note Book*, Anonymous; 165 pages. *Apology for a Freemason*, by Rob Morris; 209 pages.

Volume Fourteenth—*Anderson's Ancient Constitution*, by the same. *Manual of Masonic Knowledge*, by T. S. Gourdin; 41 pages.

Volume Fifteenth—*Manual of Masonic Knowledge*, by T. S. Gourdin; 41 pages. *Signs of the Royal Arch*, by the same; 181 pages.

Volume Sixteenth and Seventeenth—*The Historical Landmarks of Masonry*, by Oliver; Two volumes; 425 and 450 pages.

Volume Eighteenth—*History of Initiation*, by Oliver; 224 pages. *History and Illustration of Freemasonry*, Anonymous; 91 pages.

Volume Nineteenth—*Constitution Grand Lodge, Scotland*; by the same. *Grand Lodge, Grand Lodge, Grand Lodge*; 117 pages.

Volume Twenty—*Principles of Masonry*, by Oliver; 206 pages. *Signs and Symbols of Masonry*, by the same; 181 pages.

Volume Twenty-first and Twenty-second—*The Historical Landmarks of Masonry*, by Oliver; Two volumes; 425 and 450 pages.

Volume Twenty-third—*Stray Leaves from a Freemason's Note Book*, Anonymous; 165 pages. *Apology for a Freemason*, by Rob Morris; 209 pages.

Volume Fifteenth—*Anderson's Ancient Constitution*, by the same. *Manual of Masonic Knowledge*, by T. S. Gourdin; 41 pages.

Volume Sixteenth and Seventeenth—*The Historical Landmarks of Masonry*, by Oliver; Two volumes; 425 and 450 pages.

Volume Eighteenth—*History of Initiation*, by Oliver; 224 pages. *History and Illustration of Freemasonry*, Anonymous; 91 pages.

Volume Nineteenth—*Constitution Grand Lodge, England*; by the same. *Grand Lodge, Grand Lodge, Grand Lodge*; 117 pages.

Volume Twenty—*Principles of Masonry*, by Oliver; 206 pages. *Signs and Symbols of Masonry*, by the same; 181 pages.

Volume Twenty-first and Twenty-second—*The Historical Landmarks of Masonry*, by Oliver; Two volumes; 425 and 450 pages.

Volume Twenty-third—*Stray Leaves from a Freemason's Note Book*, Anonymous; 165 pages. *Apology for a Freemason*, by Rob Morris; 209 pages.

Volume Fifteenth—<